

# THE Gleichen Call



Twelfth Year, No. 36

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918

\$1.50 Per Year

## Influenza Patients Express Their Thanks

The patients of the Gleichen temporary hospital wish to thank most gratefully those ladies who each day have so kindly continued to be responsible for the hospital meals during the past two weeks namely:

Mrs. Beach—Mrs. Lett.  
Mrs. James—Mrs. Mallory.  
Mrs. Cameron—Mrs. Young.  
Mrs. Read—Mrs. Tudhope.  
Mrs. R. McMillan—Mrs. Walsh.  
Mrs. Hoey—Mrs. Bremner.  
They also wish to thank the following for their general contributions:  
Mrs. Richardson, 6 fowl  
" A Wilson, 2 fowl  
" Matheson, jelly  
" Young, 3 fowl  
" Ramsay, 3 fowl  
" J. McArthur, 2 fowl  
" Scott, 1 doz. eggs  
" Bollinger, 1 doz. eggs  
" James jelly  
" McLeay, 3 chickens  
" David McBean, 3 fowl  
" Duncan McBean, 3 fowl  
" Ferguson, 3 fowl  
" McIntyre, 1 doz. eggs  
" Klipper, milk daily  
" W. W. Brown milk daily  
" Payne, 2 fowl  
" Stanley Hall, 1 fowl and 1 lb. of butter  
Misses McArthur, ice cream  
F. Lett, fruit  
Matthews & Kidney, eggs, crackers and lemons

## The Big Noise

Every big noise is compared to thunder, as if heaven's artillery were the greatest noise imaginable. We speak commonly of "the thunder of the guns," and the poets have always spread themselves on the terrific cannonade of a thunderstorm. But the plain fact is that man's artillery beats the clouds' into fits, if the distance at which each can be heard is any criterion of the intensity and volume of sound.

The gunfire in Flanders has been heard in London countless times, whilst it is quite impossible to say how far the famous mine-burst on the Vimy Ridge, produced by human agency, though, not gunfire, could be heard. But it is doubtful whether the loudest thunder that ever pealed has been heard 20 miles away. One of the greatest thunderstorms of recent years occurred in the Richmond area, but not a sound of it reached the City of London, and it is on record that when the church steeple of Lostwithiel was destroyed by lightning, to the accompaniment of such a roar of thunder as the oldest inhabitant could remember, not a sound was heard 30 miles distant.

The explanation of this seeming anomaly is possibly the fact that thunder is produced in the air, and the sound is conveyed by earth-waves rather than by air-waves.

Anyone who has clean linen rage please send them to the Gleichen hospital.

Gordon P. Muir has returned from a visit to his home in Ontario, looking much better as a result of his trip. On his way home he received at Chicago a belated war despatch that you should ask him to quote.

## Gleichen Raises \$178,600.00 for Victory Loan



### Won Honor Flag and Three Crowns

Throughout the Dominion of Canada the 1918 Victory Loan totaled the magnificent sum of \$678,027,217, which means that the loan is over-subscribed by more than 35 per cent., and is 256 million dollars more than last year.

In this Gleichen has done her part in the glorious success, and that nobly. Gleichen was asked to raise \$90,000 to win a flag. Gleichen came very nearly to doubling the amount, buying \$178,600 worth of bonds, for which extra amount we were awarded three crowns, and had eight-tenths towards a fourth crown.

The highest individual purchase of bonds at Gleichen was \$30,000, the next being \$24,000 and the third highest was \$10,000. There was one purchaser at \$5,000 and quite a number bought \$3,000, \$2,000 and \$1,000, but over \$100,000 was made up by purchasers under \$1,000—thus it is seen the little fellows count.

The total number of purchasers was 238, and dividing the \$178,600 among them would allow slightly less than \$600 to each.

Chairman Harry Scott deserves great credit as he put in almost his entire time for three weeks as well as considerable time before the opening of the campaign, and the success attained was largely due to his efforts.

Secretary F. L. Mallory labored day and night in his office and also found time to do some personal canvassing as well, and to his executive ability and energy the victory was made possible.

The canvassers were Messrs. W. W. Brown, N. W. McMillan, E. O. Sykes, Porter Rhodes, E. W. Taylor, J. G. Stuart, A. F. Wilson, W. G. Parish, John C. Daffoe and Frank Daw. The last two mentioned spent more time on the work, and, therefore, they accomplished considerably the best results, but the thanks of the community is due all these gentlemen, some of whom worked under difficulty, owing to illness.

The canvassers report that for the most part their work was made easy by the ready response of the people and the few exceptions are too small to be worthy of notice, but to show the contrast in patriotism the purchasers of the larger amounts prefer that their names not be published, and many a girl and man who could ill afford it gladly contributed their \$50 or \$100.

## Local and District News

Feeding milling wheat to live stock or poultry is forbidden by the Canada Food Board.

Fred Hamar left last week for Irkutsk where he is to take charge of the post office and general store while the proprietor is away on a vacation. Mrs. Hamar and children followed a few days later.

Municipalities have now the power to appoint fair price committees in publishing lists of food commodities in their municipality, and also for fuel, clothing, boots and shoes, and other items of common household expenditure.

J. A. Ramsay, the man who made the "Busy Store" famous, came down from Calgary Tuesday, where he and his family are now residing, to spend a few days in town on business. He gets plenty of newspaper in Calgary, but says he must have The Call.

Peace does not alter the food demands upon Canada and the United States, but in fact increases the load and the demand for economy.

The minister of agriculture is calling upon farmers and live stock

men to maintain their operations on the war-time scale.

"Coming along on the train today I saw a most remarkable sight," said a man Tuesday night, and continuing he said: "I saw a big tractor plowing away just as though it was mid-summer. Just think of it. Plowing on November 19th. Why, it is really wonderful to think plowing has been going on right along to this date without frost or snow to hinder. 'Sunny Southern Alberta' is right. Day after day and week after week of bright sunshine certainly earns the right to use the term. I fear if I told my friends back east about this weather they would be talking about camouflaging, but we certainly have it to enjoy."

The paper controller for Canada a few weeks ago added \$12 a ton to the price of news print paper—the kind of paper used in printing The Call. This addition, following closely upon several previous increases authorized by the paper controller, has meant to Canadian newspaper publishers a total increased publishing cost, in the matter of paper alone, in the past 18 months, of three million dollars! This very considerable sum Canadian publishers must recover from their customers, their readers and advertisers.

In connection with the earlier increases the readers of many daily newspapers have been required to pay \$1 or more per year for their newspapers, while the subscription price of very many weekly newspapers has been increased from 50 to 100 per cent. In many cases still further increases will be necessary.

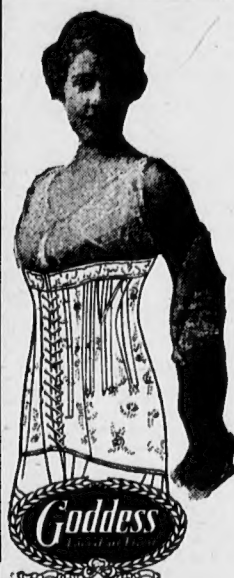
But all the three million dollars increase in paper costs cannot be loaded on readers; some of this sum must come from advertisers—this in the form of increased advertising rates. Advertising rates in Canada are, generally speaking, lower than in the United States. Speaking on this point the editor of Marketing, a Canadian advertisers' newspaper published in Toronto, says in his last issue: "In meeting the Canadian publishers' calls for higher rates, advertising buyers should not fail to recognize that for years they have benefited by the publishers' under-valuation of his space, and should be the more willing on that account to recognize the present necessities." To all of which the Call agrees.

The minister of agriculture in Quebec advises farmers of that province that only hogs weighing at least 150 pounds, and not more than 250 pounds, be marketed, and only oxen weighing 500 pounds.

Subscribe for the Call

## MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, "THE CASH STORES"

GLEICHEN and CLUNY



We have just received our last shipment of Corsets and Brassieres. We have been anxiously looking for these goods for weeks and sincerely regret that so many of our customers have had to wait for delivery.

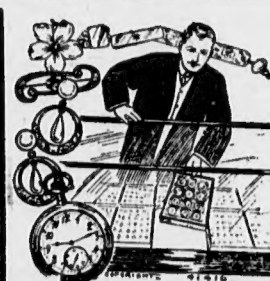
### GROCERY DEPARTMENT

We have spent a great deal of time searching the markets for the best procurable for the Xmas. trade. Never have we been so stocked with the high classed goods that we are today offering at prices that will certainly surprise you. Make your purchases NOW when we can deliver the goods. If you have had trouble securing real choice Currents just have a look at ours. We aim to give the best service in Alberta.

GLEICHEN

Matthews & Kidney

CLUNY



## SHOP EARLY

Only 5 Week Remain

in which to do your Xmas. shopping. Our stock is complete in every detail. A full line of

Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silverware, Watches, White Ivory.

And also Grafonolas and Records. Hear the famous Melotone. It plays any make of record.

Gleichen Jewellery Co.

W. G. S. GOURLAY, Manager.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

To formulate national plans for meeting the new and critical conditions in the live stock industry accompanying the restoration of peace, some of the leading Canadian live stock men and representative meat packers are being called to a conference by Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture. Those who have been watching the situation realize that Canada has the opportunity of placing her live stock industry on a broader and a sounder basis than ever before. The war has stimulated live stock production in Canada. An even greater stimulus is expected to develop with the restoration of normal commercial communication, as the breeding stock of Europe has seriously declined during the war in nearly all countries. A heavy demand is bound to be made upon this continent for meats and breeding stock for some years to come.



Government of the Province of Alberta.

Department of Municipal Affairs

### Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the Town of Bassano for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 15 of the Improvement District Act, covering the following Improvement districts, viz:—

Numbers 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

Also for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 15 of the Educational Tax Act covering the following Territorial Units, viz:—

Numbers 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

Also for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 15 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurer of the following School Districts viz:—

Numbers 2124, 2127, 2050, 2022, 2020, 2417, as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Also for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 15 of the Wild Lands Tax Act, covering the following Territorial Units, viz:—

Numbers 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

Dated at Edmonton, 29th August, 1918.

J. H. LAMB, Acting Deputy Minister, Department of Municipal Affairs.

## FARM LANDS

G-207. 800 Acres. 10 miles south of Cluny. All ready for 1919 crop. 400 acres of new breaking. Small cash payment. Balance, crop payments.

G-208. Half Section near Lake McGregor School House. \$45.00 per Acre, including 9 Horses and full line of machinery. \$4,000.00 Cash. Balance, crop payments.

G-211 Half Section, 15 miles Southeast of Cluny. 170 Acres new breaking and in good shape for 1919 crop. \$55.00 per Acre. Small cash payment. Balance, crop payments.

LASHER & GILLILAN, Ltd.

Head Office 809 Centre Street, CALGARY.

Branches:—Three Hills, Youngstown and Gleichen.







## ITALY STANDS CONSPICUOUS AMONG THE NATIONS BETRAYED

MORE OF GERMANY'S TREACHERY BEING EXPOSED

German Boat, Disguised as Austrian Submarine, and Carrying on Board British, French and Greek Flags, Laid Mines in Harbor Six Months Before Italy Declared War

Hardly a day passes but there is exposed some treachery practised by Germany upon unsuspecting nations during the war. Among the nations so deceived and betrayed Italy stands conspicuous.

Italy was once Germany's ally. Bismarck, taking advantage of a temporary misunderstanding between France and Italy, estranged the two sisters, and brought Italy into the German camp.

For years before the war the Kaiser came regularly each spring to Venice with a large suite, when he met, at the home of his lady friends, Italian naval and military authorities. Ostensibly his visits were the outcome of admiration and love of Italy, but in reality, as Italy has since learned to her cost, they were made for spying purposes. And all this when Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance.

And now the blue Adriatic reveals another instance of German treachery. It could not rest till its waters had cast up this German "mine and dirt."

At midnight on May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austria. On June 2 a submarine, measuring 120 feet long and some 14 feet wide, with a displacement of 500 tons, was launched at Pola, going at once to Trieste, a mountainous island off the Istrian coast, famous as having supplied the Venetians with most of the stones of which their city is built.

Nearly a year passed, and then the sea gave up U. B. 24 and the dead that were in it, and at the same time disclosed a tale of German treachery. Italy and Germany were not at war during the operations of this boat, nor for nearly six months later. The submarine met her end in the last days of March, 1916; Italy did not declare war on Germany till August 27 of that year; yet this boat was not Austrian at all. It was German. Its true designation was not U. B. 24, but L.U.C. 12. Its officers and crew were all German.

Its log states that it was built at Bremen in 1915 in the shipyard of one called Woser. Its first operations were against England in the North Sea. Then, a few weeks after Italy had declared war on Austria, the put into Kiel.

There she was taken to pieces, put on cars, and shipped to Pola, where she was reconstructed, and entered on her piratical career, disguised as an Austrian submarine. Apparently she was also prepared to put on other disguises as occasion might require, for she carried a British, a French and a Greek flag on board.

But the end of the vessel is not yet. Fished up by the Italians to the light of day she is turning a new leaf, and is about to enter on an honest and upright life. She is being cleaned, repaired, and refitted, and like a companion enemy submarine raised many months ago from the bottom of the Adriatic on Venice will soon take her place in the Italian navy to fight honestly in defence of the vessels she sought formerly under false colors to destroy.

**Obstinacy of the Hun**  
All the stages of the war illustrate this ingrained obstinacy of the Hun. He persisted in using massed formations, despite the warning in his casualty lists of the costliness of such a form of attack. He still believes, apparently, that force is going to rule the world. He still believes that the U-boat will prove the decisive factor of the war, and ignores the proof of the submarines' failure provided by the presence of America's army in the field. He still threatens to starve us out; although it is he who knows best the meaning of starvation. He still thinks that sinking hospital ships and drowning women is a short cut to victory. No words will convince the German of the error of his ways. It is idle to try to reason with him, in the ordinary manner—the only thing to do is to beat reason into him.

**She Thought Better of It**  
"My dear," said Mrs. Jones, to her considerably lessor half, "I want you to do a little shopping for me this afternoon." Mr. Jones blinked pathetically. He had arranged to spend a quiet afternoon at the baseball game. "I was thinking of going to the game, my dove," he began feebly. "Indeed!" observed his wife, stonily. "Well, I've got a better job for you than that. I want you to match this piece of material at Mason's." "At the counter where that little girl girl serves?" interrupted Mr. Jones, suddenly. "That nice little thing, you know, with the jolly curls and bright eyes," and a jolly, roguish smile. "Perhaps, after all," replied Mrs. Jones, with a below zero glare, "I'd better do my own shopping."

### Why Bulgaria Wanted Peace

Everything Was in the Hands of the Germans

Some of the evidences as to why Bulgaria wanted peace are found in a report made by an eye witness who has reached Corin from Fripp, and which is issued by the Serbian Press Bureau. The report reads in part: "After the first defeat the Bulgarians retreated with precipitation, leaving Fripp several days before the Germans. The relations between Germany and Bulgaria were very strained, the former treating the Bulgarians as their inferiors. Everywhere one finds proof of the German domination. All the sign posts and indications on the routes are in German, seldom accompanied by a Bulgarian translation.

"The shortage of provisions was very great. The inhabitants had not had any meat for three months. There was a complete want of sugar, salt, clothing and linen.

"In the fertile valley between Monastir and Vele there is no cattle. All the agricultural machines and implements have also disappeared. Nowhere did we find any healthy adults. The fields nevertheless were cultivated. The explanation was very simple. All the cattle had been requisitioned and all the healthy adults deported. During the retreat the enemy even carried off the young people of 15 years. The work in the fields was carried out by soldiers under the command of German officers specially detailed for this duty. The cattle and the agricultural machinery necessary for this were brought to the district and taken away again as soon as the work was finished. The cattle were brought from Rumania as the Macedonian stock of cattle was completely used up to feed the army. This was pitilessly requisitioned. None of the warrants given in payment have been met for three years past. The harvest was requisitioned each year to feed the army, and the rest went to Germany. All the inhabitants were given for their food was 170 kilograms of grain per annum. It was a regime of pitiless exploitation by means of requisition; all that the inhabitants received was the notorious Bulgarian 'raspiske' which was never paid. Nothing was undertaken that could not serve the army.

"The communications between Monastir, Vele and Gradsko were improved by a strategic narrow gauge railway. Everything was in the hands of the Germans, while the Bulgarian 'influence' manifested itself by pillage, deportation, and requisition. The inhabitants declared that it was the same in all the occupied territory."

### Hindenburg Quits

After Now With Kaiser

Has Been Chief of Staff of German Army for Two Years

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has resigned as chief of the German general staff, after a heated interview with the emperor, in which the field marshal declared that a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

The correspondent based his despatch on reports from the frontier. Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been chief of staff of the German army since Aug. 30, 1916. In the last six months there have been various reports of a sensational character centering about the field marshal. A Zurich despatch on Sept. 22 reported that serious differences had arisen between south German politicians and Prussian military leaders. German deserters were quoted as saying that a Bavarian soldier had tried to shoot the field marshal, but that von Hindenburg was not wounded. In commenting upon the American and French replies to Austria's peace proposal late in September, the field marshal told the German people to "be hard." The field marshal celebrated his 72nd birthday on Oct. 2.

### Germany Has Tin Scarcity

Germany is suffering from a serious shortage of tin owing to the war and as yet has found no satisfactory substitute. A Hamburg report recently said the Upper Silesian tin plate industry is working under exceptional pressure, being engaged almost exclusively on army orders. The report further said a plant had been built for remanufacturing old and scrap tin plate, and that Upper Silesian tin ore mines, which were formerly regarded as being too poor to work, are now being worked as far as possible.

Paraffin paper containers are being used in place of tin cans for condensed milk, preserved fruit and in place of tin drinking cups. Untreated steel sheets are also being used extensively as a substitute.

### Cultivate Quickness

"We should all cultivate quickness," said Representative Sam Sells, of Tennessee.

"We should all try to be as quick as the Nashville man who visited New York. The Nashville man took a taxicab from the station to his hotel, and in paying his bill he gave the driver a 15-cent tip.

"What's this for?" said the driver insolently, and he turned the coins over and over in mock stupor. "What's this for, mister?" "That's for quickness," said the Nashville man, "to judge from the looks of your nose."

### Trying Summer for Anzacs

Thermometer Ranged From 105 to 125—Flies and Snakes Thick

Allied soldiers in the Valley of the Jordan know now how really unkind were persons who, in pre-war days, "wished them in Jericho." To these fighting men, Jericho and its dust-covered environs mean flies, mosquitoes and snakes, mildly advertised by the Turks in this message set up opposite the British lines: "Don't fear an offensive from us; we will come over later when you are all dead."

This summer, day after day, army thermometers along the Jordan registered from 105 to 125. Yet with scarcely a breeze, and these dust-laden, the Australian and New Zealand horsemen holding these lines bringing from a temperate climate in the natives, withstood the ordeal. It is the second or third summer that it is.

The flies and mosquitoes of the valley know no pity. In the early days of the fighting, when it was impossible to take the necessary sanitary precautions, they bred in myriads, but now pools of stagnant water have been eliminated and large tracts of scrub burned. As a result, the number of malaria cases has been surprisingly low.

Of the minor evils, the snakes are the worst, but due to the precautions taken by officers and men, casualties from snake bites have been comparatively insignificant, despite the number of the reptiles and their venomous species.

One captured Turk had been attacked and bitten by a serpent four feet long, and as he lay on his cot in a British hospital, he told how he had strangled the reptile and then fainted. His nerves were shattered by the incident, and medical officers said it would be years before they were again normal.

### Force People to Eat in Restaurants

Bolsheviki Remedy for Desperate Food Conditions in Russian Cities

Russia's food situation is rapidly growing worse, especially in Petrograd and Moscow, where the population are subsisting chiefly on the potatoes which should be saved for the winter.

Henry Laehrs, an American engineer and manufacturer, who has lived for many years in Moscow, arriving in Stockholm with his family, having made the trip via Finland in ten days. Laehrs says in Petrograd the food situation is far worse than in Moscow. The Soviet in Petrograd has closed all markets and shops, and will not allow any food to be sold privately. It is trying, according to Mr. Laehrs, to put into effect its long-discussed plan of compelling all persons to eat in government restaurants.

Petrograd and Moscow are becoming more deserted daily. All the Russians who are able to leave are proceeding to the Crimea and the Ukraine. Travellers are not permitted to take baggage from Soviet Russia.

Mr. Laehrs says arrests of Russians charged with attempts at counter revolution continued to be made in both Petrograd and Moscow. The Soviet is taking over the better houses and apartments, together with all their furniture and the clothing of the people.

Without oil and coal, and with little wood on hand Moscow and Petrograd, Mr. Laehrs said, are facing a desperate winter.

### Repair Work

In British Yards

Counts for as Much as the Construction of New Ships

In comparing British and American shipbuilding there has frequently been a failure to allow for the repair work done in British yards. For obvious reasons Great Britain has become the general repair shop for all the allies, and to send ships 3,000 miles across the Atlantic to be overhauled would be wasteful even if they could all make the voyage. This repair work absorbs about 40 per cent. of the labor and machinery of British shipyards, giving this country a chance to get ahead in the production of new vessels even before the full capacity of the new plants is reached. In this country there has been little disposition to dwell on this side of the case, interest centering in the victory over the submarine, but England has so long been unchallenged in shipbuilding that the relative falling off of the British output is causing much anxiety. It should be emphasized that the immense work of repairing ships for all the allies counts for as much as the construction of new ships, and that the British will have no reason to regret this wise pooling of resources.—Springfield Republican.

### Whale Meat in the Diet

Flesh Resembles That of Corned Beef or Mutton

Over 1,000 tons of frozen whale meat from the Pacific coast have been shipped to Boston this summer. The Victoria Whaling Company, Limited, of Victoria, B.C., expects to pack between 30,000 and 50,000 cases of whale meat this season at their cannery at Kyquait.

Whales taken on the Pacific coast yield from 3 to 12 tons each of prime meat, and this only is used for canning or freezing, while no flesh is used from a whale caught for more than 24 hours. The whale is not a fish, but is a hot-blooded mammal. Analysis of the flesh shows it somewhat to resemble corned beef or mutton. It contains 34 per cent. of protein, the principal tissue-forming material of food, as compared with from 13 to 14 per cent. in mutton or pork.

Sales of whale meat are not yet large in Canada or the United States, but a good deal has been shipped to Samoa and Fiji.

### A Happy Inspiration

In a recent examination paper for a boy clerk's post was this question: "If the premier and all the members of the cabinet should die, who would officiate?"

Robert, a boy of fourteen, thought for a time, trying in vain to recall who came next in succession. At last a happy inspiration came to him and he answered, "The undertaker."

### Adaptable

"Is this medicine to be used only for local application?"

"Dear me, no; you can use it anywhere you happen to be."—Baltimore American.

### Development of the Tank

Tanks Used by the British Are a Most Effective Weapon of Destruction

German military writers and critics, we are told in despatches, lay great stress on the effectiveness of the tanks employed by the allies as one of the outstanding reasons for the successes obtained in the recent offensive.

While it is not natural that Germany should be looking about for excuses for the terrible defeats now being inflicted on her armies, it must be admitted that the tanks now used by the British are a most effective weapon of destruction. Just as the airplane has been developed until today it is many times larger, more powerful and safer than the machine used at the beginning of the war; just as the size and carrying power of guns has increased; so, too, has the tank been developed until today it is quite a different machine from the first launched against the Germans by the British on the Somme two years ago.

The first British tank was an unwieldy thing and very slow in movement. It could not do much more than two miles an hour, consequently the infantry was held back while the tanks cleared the way. The tanks employed by the Germans at the present time are called after these first British tanks, and cannot make more than four miles an hour.

But a wonderful development has taken place in the British tanks during the last two years, and the tank of today, weighing 27 tons, travels at a speed of 16 miles an hour, thus far outdistancing infantry and even cavalry. The larger 33-ton tanks do not travel quite so fast, but are wonderful engines of destruction in waging battle against German concrete pill boxes and strongholds.

In addition to these larger tanks, the British have developed the little whippet, which is speedy and can travel over a terrain in which the heavier tanks cannot operate so successfully. Armed with machine guns these whippets go forward and do battle with the German machine gunners and wipe these enemy nests out of existence.

The larger tanks in some cases haul bridges 30 feet long after them. When they come to a crater, or ravine, or trench, or stream which is too wide for the tank to negotiate itself, it notes this bridge across the gap, waddles over on it, and then hitches it on behind and goes on, or it leaves it for the infantry, artillery or cavalry to use in following on.

Still another type is the "transport" tank. This is not primarily a fighting tank, but, as its name indicates, is used for transport purposes. The interior is fitted with long benches and over thirty men can be accommodated inside. Infantry is loaded in these tanks with rifles, grenades, machine guns, and the tank goes forward until an advance post is reached where good cover can be obtained. The men hop out and set up their machine guns in a little wood, or shell hole, and hold up the Germans while the allied infantry pours forward. In some cases, too, the tank carries field pieces of artillery forward.

The latest British tanks are not only extremely effective fighting machines but they go forward in the face of all obstacles, smash over the barb wire entanglements, which formerly were such an obstacle to a rapid advance, and rout out the enemy machine gunners in most effective style. With their greater speed they present a very poor object to the enemy artillery, and nothing can put them out of action but a direct hit by a shell. Machine gun and rifle bullets patter on their steel sides like so many hailstones, but do not pierce the protecting plate.

The British are sometimes said to be slow, but in the evolution of war machines, and in the rapid improvement of existing types of equipment, they have beaten the Germans all hollow. The Germans may create a long-range tank, but to send an armor-plated political effect, but it is of little value as an effective military weapon, but the British have evolved in their tanks and later type of airplanes real instruments of the military effectiveness of which there can be no doubt.—Regina Leader.

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### The Plea of the Hun

Cry for Peace Before Crimes are Punished

"Enough!" they cry. Who is it cries "enough?" They who unleash their horde of Huns upon Belgium, who heeded not the cries of women and children, but raped and ravished, smashed and devastated without mercy and without shame. They knew no such word as "enough" when they rained death and torture from the skies upon the homes of innocence and peace, when they lurked in the deep and smote with a coward blow the defenseless Lusitania leaving the tenderest of our kind to struggle and to drown in the sea.

Enough? Yes, we have all had enough of war; but it is not ours to stay the hand of retribution that is tainting surely and relentlessly upon Germany at this hour. "Stop!" they cry, "and we will get out of Belgium—when they are being kicked out!"

When they can no longer keep up the war they planned for years they preach peace. When they have exhausted all their stores of hate and frightfulness they prate of fairness and justice. When they can no longer intrigue, assassinate, and lie they ask us to respect their honor.

Vindication does not imply vindictiveness, but the right must be fully vindicated before the eyes of every German, from the highest to the lowest. The God Woden, as personified in the Kaiser, Krupp and Hindenburg, must be once for all flung to the scrapheap of heathendom and barbaric despotism.

No, it is not within our power to stop now. It is not the hand of man that is dealing with this monster of militarism. This thing must be decisively crushed—not the German people, but the brute that has possessed them for the last four years. A Germany intact and unacquainted with invasion, while France and Belgium lie in ruins, would be a German cynically triumphant. A Germany navy and sound, and a fleet of merchant ships ready to seize the maritime commerce of the world, would mean a victorious Germany. They have done as much damage as they can and now they say: "Let us have peace before our enemies damage us." They let out to cripple our merchant service, and having done this they are ready to begin peaceful competition—if we will let them, if we will but forget their dastardly submarine warfare and allow their crimes to go unpunished.

This war has not been won by us. There are forces other than those of gunpowder, and those forces must work their natural and supernatural course with this criminal people. This nation, that thought it was "beyond good and evil" and above morality, must learn now and for all time that this is a moral universe, and that the mightiest thing in the world is the right. Peace with an unrepentant Germany would be treason to God and to our heroic dead who gave their lives for the vindication of righteousness. —Toronto Globe.

### Tanks Doing Splendid Work

Latest British Type Has Twice the Speed of Earlier Ones

Tanks, cavalry and armored motor cars have had a larger part in the recent fighting on the western front than ever before in the war. They have added greatly to the driving weight and speed of assault of the modern intensive attack, and their use has been developed tremendously by the British command since last year.

The modern tank has twice the speed of the earlier type, and more than twice the radius of action. Infantry is practically powerless against them. If infantry attempts to rush an oncoming tank, they are machine-gunned in the open. If they stay in their trenches, the tank straddles the line and enfilades them with direct short-range fire; if they retreat to the shellholes or dugouts, the tank hammers along right over them, crushing them into the ground and caving in the dugouts.

The light, high speed tanks, known as "whippets," are a development of this year. They are killing machines pure and simple, for they can bear down upon fortified points and batteries at such a speed that there is little chance of getting the guns or even away in time. Their reserve of fuel enables them to remain in action for a full day without refilling.

Moreover, the advance of the whippets is quickly followed by the so-called "supply tanks" which can cross any ground, bringing up reserve supplies of gasoline and ammunition.

The armored motor cars are necessarily limited in their radius of action, owing to the fact that they must stick to the roads, but their great speed makes them very useful in pursuit and they have a faculty of getting well back behind the enemy front and doing endless damage by taking command of a vital road junction and preventing the escape of enemy guns and transport. Possibilities of infinite adventure are open to the commanders of such detached units.

### Conserve Gold for Coinage

Announcement that opticians throughout the U. S. will eliminate thousands of styles in spectacles and eyeglass frames, as a measure to conserve gold, was made by the war service committee of the optical industry. With one-fourth of the nation's population wearing glasses, it was stated, several million dollars worth of gold or \$55,000,000 used annually in manufacturing, goes into optical products, and a reduction of this consumption will increase the amount of the precious metal available for coinage.

Sixty miles of thread spun from the fibre of a species of Italian nettle weighs but two and a half pounds.

## HUNS' SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION WILL PROVE TO BE A BOOMERANG

BECOME ANXIOUS AT THREATS OF REPRISALS

Germany Seeks to Ruin Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture And Their War Practices Are Being Intensified — Will Soon Be Feeling the Weight of Retribution

### Why Denmark is Prosperous

Mainly Due to Co-operation and Education

Denmark is a little more than one-half the size of New Brunswick. At one time much of it was a bleak waste of sand dunes. Only the eastern portion of the mainland and the neighboring islands were considered fertile agricultural land. In addition, the country was impoverished by the Napoleonic wars and by the robbery of the province of Schleswig-Holstein by Germany in 1866. Yet, today, Denmark, in proportion to its population, is the wealthiest country in Europe. It is essentially an agricultural country and poverty is very rare. Owing to the excellent system of land tenure, 89 per cent. of the farmers own their own farms and homes.

The prosperity of Denmark is mainly due to two causes—education and co-operation. There are now seventy high schools and twenty-nine agricultural colleges in Denmark, and old as well as young people attend them—the farmer for periods of a week or two at a time for the purpose of studying social problems and kindred subjects as they appear in other countries all over the world. After completing the high school and agricultural college courses students enter the University of Copenhagen. There they come to understand the complexity of modern business and to regard agriculture not only as a science of production, but as a system of distribution.

Agricultural co-operation began in Denmark in 1882 when the first co-operative creamery was established. Practically all the milk produced is now handled by the hundreds of co-operative dairies. These, with the aid of co-acting associations, have made Denmark one of the leading dairy countries of the world. Danish butter has, for a generation at least, commanded a premium on the British market. Then, too, co-operative bacon curing and egg export societies have developed the pork and poultry industries respectfully in splendid fashion.

Coincident with the growth of co-operative marketing there has developed co-operative wholesale purchasing of such commodities as seeds, fertilizers, machinery, and, in fact, every necessity for the operation and upkeep of the farm. In 1908 the central wholesale agency transacted a business valued at \$17,500,000.

### Swedish Government

Supplies Shipping

Food Must Be Sent to Belgium and France

The world is apt to forget that there are 10,000,000 people, Belgians and French, who have to be fed and clothed by the sheer spirit of what we call humanity in the rest of the white people. Improving war news has not altered the position of most of them. There are children who have never known anything but the state of slavery. Over 200,000 tons of shipping, secured by arrangement from the Swedish government for use in non-war zones, have been devoted to carrying in the coming year the food and clothing which we must send from this side of the Atlantic to this trampled but unconquerable people. The following foodstuffs will have to be transported across the Atlantic in the next twelve months: Wheat, barley, rye and corn for bread purposes, bus. 42,500,000 Beans, bus. 2,200,000 Rice, bus. 3,300,000 Corned beef, lbs. 26,400,000 Pork products, lbs. 277,200,000 Soap, lbs. 66,000,000 Coffee, lbs. 26,000,000 Food for children, lbs. No estimate Cocoa, lbs. 18,000,000 Condensed milk, lbs. 55,000,000 Sugar, lbs. 40,000,000

At best, the cost will be nearly \$280,000,000. The Dutch and Spanish governments, through their agents in Belgium, will see that these supplies are not misused by the German army.

### Japanese Mayor

Yale Graduate

Is Also an Authority on Natural Science

Viscount Inajiro Tajiri, newly elected mayor of the city of Tokio, Japan, is a graduate of the class of 1897 of Yale University, where he specialized in economics, finance, politics and history. Returning to Japan he was appointed a secretary in the department of finance and also to a chair in the Imperial University at Tokio. Subsequently he was director of the bureau of the national debt, banks and revenue.

In the course of time he was admitted to the house of peers, and was vice-minister of finance first in 1892-1897 and again in 1898-1904. He was made baron in 1895 and a viscount in 1907. More recently he has been chief of the board of audit. To knowledge of technique of banking, national finance and international credit, the viscount adds interest in and mastery of natural science, and in both fields he is an authority.

His selection as mayor comes after a long and futile effort of the municipal assembly to agree upon a candidate chosen from the ranks of politicians or ordinary civilians.

A startling picture of destruction is drawn by an official "Eye-witness," who has visited the neighborhood of Lens since the Germans withdrew from that city. Railways and tramways are torn up and are converted into huge piles of twisted rails. Mayors or Basi of Lens says that the city has been virtually levelled. The Germans blew up entire sections of the town to establish their trench systems. The population of 35,000 people is entirely gone and the city is dead. Water fills the galleries of the coal mines, which used to turn out 3,000,000 tons of coal.

A national committee on war damage thus sums up the devastation: "Despite the reprobation of the world, the German war practices are constantly being accentuated and intensified. These odious proceedings have transformed hostilities into abominable brigandage, seeking above all the ruin of agriculture, industry and commerce in this country."

Reports show that Roulers and Thourout have been destroyed by fire. Premier Clemenceau has written a scathing commentary on German practices in a letter to Deputy Marquis of the Marne department. He says:

"All international conventions which maintained in armed conflicts traditions of loyalty and nobility have been cynically swept aside by Germany when she thought herself strongest and with hypocritical tears when she felt the shudder of defeat. German rage attacks not only human beings, but throws its blight on our cities, our firesides, our sacred monuments, our art and history, and even upon the trees of our fair land. The drama of Chalons where a German airplane bombed the principal hospitals, killing 54 persons and wounding 40, manifested again the enemy's rage and savagery."

"Taken by the throat and driven backward, he still seeks to vent his hate upon the country from which our soldiers drive him foot by foot. But the blood, ruin and incendiary which he is leaving behind will have retribution, of which he will soon feel the weight."

The demand for something more than unconditional surrender from Germany is becoming intensified in the London newspapers. Letters recalling the crimes of Germany, and urging retribution, include one from Prof. Spenser Wilkinson, who declares that a condition precedent for the cessation of hostilities should be the occupation by the allies of Metz, Strasbourg, Mainz, Trent, Trieste and Pola.

### Viscount Midleton

former secretary of state for India, asks that the allies make a declaration that peace shall not be made until retribution is exacted from German towns for vandalism in France. The Times describes the enemy's policy of burning and destroying towns as he retreats as a "cruel and mean blackmail," and says that German towns like Hamburg and Frankfurt must be marked down for ransom in return for French and Belgian towns wantonly destroyed.

Indications that Germany is becoming anxious in consequence of the threats of a declaration for the destruction of towns in France are afforded by a telegram from the semi-official Wolff Bureau, received in Stockholm, saying that Donau was burning as the result of the continuous British bombardment.

### Pineapples and War

Great Growth of Crop in Hawaiian Islands Lately

The pineapple growers and packers of the Hawaiian Islands are also doing their part in producing food to help win the war. The 1918 crop is estimated at about 3,400,000 cases valued at about \$11,000,000. The canneries are now working almost night and day to get the luscious fruit into cans in perfect condition.



# UNION BANK OF CANADA

The Banker's Part in Modern Business

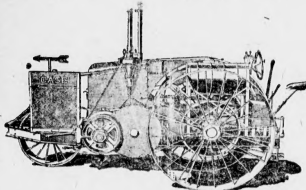
is steadily growing in importance. In fact many of our customers regard their connection with the Union Bank of Canada as one of the cornerstones of their success.

The complete banking facilities which we offer are reinforced by an interested good-will that is much appreciated.

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager.  
STANDARD BRANCH, T. L. FERGUSON, Mgr.

## It is Better to be Safe than Sorry!

That is why so many farmers in Canada and the U.S. have placed their orders for the Famous Case Company Tractors



9-18 Oil Tractor \$1360.00  
10-20 Oil Tractor \$1585.00

These Tractors are recognized by all discriminating farmers to be the most reliable and suitable farm tractors for all conditions.

You require a Tractor right now.

W. R. MCKIE,

Agent, Gleichen

What Green Feed \$22 a ton  
Baled Prairie Hay \$25 a ton

Special prices on carload lots, free freight to those buying for cattle feeding. This green feed and hay are A1 quality, sample of each can be seen at our office.

Sole agents for the famous Galt Lamp and Bankhead hard coal, briquette steam and nut coal. Agents for Canadian Oil Co. Ltd.

BROWN'S TRANSFER  
Drying. Phone 37.

YOU Cannot work a horse without harness or a tractor without lubricating oil.  
Our stock of Harness and Harness Parts is Complete.

We are well stocked with Tractor Oil and Grease.

Agents for  
The Winnipeg Oil Co., Limited.

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See the Call for JOB Printing

## THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK RYAN, PROPRIETOR  
Published Every Thursday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00  
ADVERTISING RATES—Display: 50c per Column Inch first insertion and 25c. for each subsequent insertion. Locals accepted only with display ads. at the per line.

Exchange Must be added to Cheques

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918

### Gleichen's Honor Roll

Rev. Mr. Mattheson has taken charge of completing the Gleichen soldiers honor roll and is most anxious to have it as correct as is possible to make it. For that reason he will be glad if all will send to him a list of the names of their friends who have enlisted from this district that they may be placed on the roll.

### Canada's Loss to October 31st

An Ottawa despatch says that in the awful conflict just ended Canada's glorious effort has cost heavily in loss of life and limb. Up to and including the 31st of October, the latest figures available, the total casualties were 211,358, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 71,877.  
Died of wounds or disease, 15,477.  
Wounded, 152,779.  
Presumed dead, missing and prisoners of war, 8,245.  
Total, 211,358.

### Peace—But Not Plenty

The end of the war has come, but Canada must not relax her efforts to increase the production of food. In addition to the Allies, whose productive powers have been hampered by the war and who need imports from this continent to build up a reserve, the people of the neutral nations must also be considered. The Canada Food Board calls attention to the fact, also, that the countries of the defeated nations have also to be considered as in some cases millions of helpless people are facing starvation. Counting Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, the neutral countries, France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain, a grand total of 250,000,000 people are now short of food.

Canada will have a hungry market for her agricultural produce and our greatest possible effort to maintain and increase production will be none too great.

### Queenstown Soldiers Will Each Receive \$38 Christmas

As a result of the successful box social and dance given a few weeks ago in the Farmers Hall at Mill to provide Christmas cheer for the Queenstown soldiers overseas the undersigned will each receive in cash \$38.00, and as well a Christmas box sent by the Queenstown Women's Institute. The money was generously transmitted to the boys free of cost to the committee by the Gleichen branches of Royal and Commerce banks.

Following is the list of the men who will receive the money, which was forwarded in ample time to reach them all by Christmas day:

Capt. K. R. Napier	Pte. Gordon Walker
Cadet M. H. Gooch	" A. Morrow
Corp. J. Culver	" Frank Scott
" Neil H. Sings	" Ed. Scott
Sapper J. E. Ellison	" V. L. Scott
Sig. D. Elder	" Guy Wade
Pte. E. Doffe	" Ben Waters
" Odon A. C. Brown	" Wm. Oiler
" Robt. Rose	" Geo. Elder
" Jack Anderson	" A. V. Simms
" Jim Ryan	" C. G. Ferrier
" Chris Penn	" R. Melville

The Call regrets that for the past three or four weeks it has been from one to two days late and has not contained anything like the news it should have, but it could not be avoided, owing to illness on our staff. In fact each week it was a question whether or not we would be able to publish at all. However, we are now all able to work a few hours each day and in another week or two hope to be back to normal work again. We are also trying to catch up in our job printing department and thank our many customers for the patients they have shown.

The Government has requested all newspapers to send papers only to subscribers paid in advance—are you?

## BUY AN IRRIG TED FARM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of nature, and in every good crop, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which ensures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever it is intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50 per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements (6% interest) no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied with and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 926 1st. St. E. CALGARY, ALBERTA

## GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking and Embalming

I carry a complete stock of caskets robes, etc. at all times

Artificial wreaths always on hand  
Weather extremes will not affect these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta

### NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such article seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. L. GOODERHAM  
Indian Agent



Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the holding of a court at the Court House in the City of Calgary for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 18 of the Improvement Districts Act, covering the following Improvement Districts, viz.:—  
Numbers 160, 161, 162, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Also for the confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 18 of the Improvement Districts Act, covering the following Improvement Districts, viz.:—  
Numbers 160, 161, 162, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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Generators,

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Batteries and

Ignition Troubles.

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One Door South of Ford Garage**HOW BEST CO-OPERATE**Start a Small Association and Watch  
the Manager

As a rule, when co-operation is a new thing it is best to start on a small scale with a few members of like mind and aims, uniting together with the determination to stick together through good and bad times and to make the association a success. A certain sinking of the individuality there must be. Each member should have the good of the association as his main idea. As success comes, the association can be enlarged to take other men of like character and aims. Members who will not obey the rules as regards packing properly, spraying, etc., should be dispensed with, for one or two such men will ruin any organization.

The board should keep in touch with and know exactly what the manager is doing at all times. While a certain latitude must be given him, still it is not right for the directors to leave everything to him and be ignorant of what he is doing. Some associations have been wrecked in this way, the manager speculating with the fruit of the association.

It is not only a great safeguard, but it is essential to the success of the co-operative that each individual member should take a keen interest in the proceedings of the association. If the members show slackness, the manager and directors are apt also to become slack, and as much energy and business acumen is needed on their part, so also must the ordinary member back them up by assisting in every possible way. Any co-operative which is careful to avoid the causes of failure mentioned is practical and certain to be a success. Co-operation in the fruit business has come to stay, for the simple reason that it is the only means whereby the growers can fight other organizations with whom they have constantly to deal, and thereby obtain all that is coming to them.—F. G. H. Pattison, Winona, Ont.

**RURAL CREDITS NEEDED**Farming Industry Needs Long and  
and Short-term Capital

Every form of industry requires capital and the farming industry is no exception to this rule. The two great causes of failure in commercial or industrial business is lack of sufficient capital and inefficiency. This in a large measure applies to farming operations. Governments, both Dominion and Provincial, have been for the last quarter of a century extravagantly lavish in expending money to make farming efficient in production, but made no effort whatever to supplement their expenditure on educating the farmers, as other countries have done, by providing means by which they could secure capital on terms that would enable the farmers to acquire the necessary equipment so as to take advantage of the Government teaching of the principles of agriculture. Hence, the expenditure for teaching agriculture produces inadequate results.

The farming industry in Canada has to pay a higher rate of interest on borrowed money than any other industry in Canada, while in lands with which the farmer competes, in the sale of his products farming industries secure their capital at a lower rate of interest than any other industry.

Agricultural credit divides itself into two great classes, namely, long term or land mortgage credit which may be briefly defined as credit to meet the capital requirements of the farmer and short term or personal credit which may be defined as credit to meet the current or annually recurring needs of the farmer. In the European as well as the Australian system the distinction between these two classes of credit is sharply drawn. To meet the requirements of the two classes, separate institutions are provided differing fundamentally in their plan of organization and operation and are adapted to meet the conditions in each country as they rise.

**JAPANESE SUPERSTITION**

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief among which is their belief in the supernatural power of foxes. There are numerous shrines, indeed, dedicated to foxes in Japan. The badger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people, and to be able to turn into a priest at will. The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil omens, and such insignificant happenings send a shudder over the believers. In Japan a light-colored mouse in the house is a sign of happiness. If a spider falls from the ceiling in the morning it brings pleasure, but if at night, it is thought to be very unlucky. To see a centipede at night means happiness in Japan.

**Advice About Ducks**

The breeding ducks should have a stream of clear water to bathe in. It is not essential, but it gives better fertility. When the ducks are forced to tread on land they oftentimes slip and rotten eggs or dead germs result. Ducklings raised for market have water only to drink, and every precaution is taken to keep them out of it. A muddy or dirty duck will not thrive. Keep the pens as clean as possible. Feed the best and purest of foods, and be extremely careful not to have any sour food lying around, and to keep their water absolutely clear and fresh.

**The Ideal Home**

In building that new home build it for the future and for convenience. Don't compromise for immediate conditions. Build it so it will make more pleasant the lives of those living in it and lengthen the lives of those who must toil in it.

To sell a thing to a man who really doesn't want it is not smart; it is only making an enemy of him.

Mustard plasters will not blister if mixed with the white of an egg and hot water.

**Dominion  
Government****Requests****Newspaper  
to  
Conserve**

After appointing a Government Commission to investigate the high cost of Newspaper the price has been set higher than ever known before, and the Commission has sent out requests to the newspaper publisher throughout Canada to conserve in every way possible in the use of paper. Among other ways we are requested to send out newspaper only to subscribers paid in advance.

It is the duty of all to comply in every way possible with the Government's requests to conserve and in order to do our "bit" and at the same time make it easy for our subscribers THE CALL will shortly have the date to which each subscriber is paid printed on their respective labels. And all those not paid in advance by the first of the New Year will be removed from our list.

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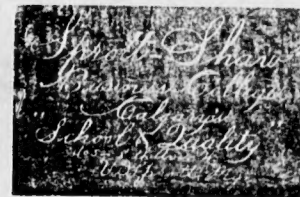
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# THE COMLYN ALIBI

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(Continued.)

She stood for a while, drinking in the familiar landscape—the grey expanse of sea to the west and south, and eastward and northward the wild moorland, broken into here and there on the lower levels by the outposts of cultivation. Her eyes intuitively strayed to one of the latter—the hollow where rose the crooked chimneys and fantastic gables of Merlin Farm. But she fought down the thought of the farm's absent owner and resolutely set out for her tramp amid the heather. Tony had spoiled her life, but she would not let him spoil this one glorious hour of solitude with earth and sea and sky.

She chose the sheep track that led to the abandoned mine, and on approaching the group of ruined huts flanked by the great mound of refuse she saw, with a pang of disappointment, that her solitude was not as complete as she had hoped. Half way up the pile of tailings a human figure was crawling on hands and knees and Mavis halted, stricken with terror. It was only a week ago, and the sight of Jasper Morgan digging and scratching in that self same spot, and of the weird professor who had peeped out of the shed, was fresh in her memory. At such an early hour she had reckoned on freedom from that odious presence, and she was turning to flee when the explorer on the mound stood up and hailed her in a well-known raucous voice that sounded like music after her fright.

"That you, Miss Comlyn? Come and lend a hand!" was called down by the wind.

After all it was only Tom Burbury, and Mavis went forward, more pleased than she had ever been before, to meet the strange boy whose obvious devotion to her she had never quite reciprocated—possibly because of her dislike for his mother, Mrs. Burbury, was the kind of clergyman's wife who has no use for old families with empty purses. She had put many a slight on the dethroned squire and his motherless daughter since their descent from Comlyn Court to the obscurity of the dower house.

"What are you up to, Tom?" Mavis called out when she reached the foot of the mound.

The boy looked down at her with the first sign of juvenile enthusiasm she had ever noticed on his owl-like features.

"Searching for rock specimens," was his reply. "Come and help."

Mavis climbed over the rugged surface of the debris at imminent risk to her ankles, and gratefully regarded a small clump of bluish-grey matter which the boy held for her inspection.

"I want to find more like this," he said in his curious "old man" manner. "Have a good look at it, and then grub about and see if you can unearth some of the same sample. God helps those who help themselves, you know, Miss Comlyn. It would be a rum go if I put you in the way of helping yourself."

Mavis drew back. "I don't know what you mean," she said.

"Never mind that," rejoined Tom, chuckling, and going down on his hands and knees. "Let's rummage for stuff like what I've shown you."

The search lasted for an hour, and was unavailing. By the end of it Mavis had broken two finger nails and had missed the sunrise which she had come out to see. But the queer quest had taken her out of herself, and when at last Tom straightened himself and suggested that they had had enough of it she felt quite grateful to him for providing the diversion.

He had pushed his cloth cap back from his damp forehead, and now for the first time he noticed a livid scar over his left eyebrow. "Why, you have been in the wars, Tom!" she exclaimed. "How did you get that ugly cut on your head?"

Instantly the boy's eyes grew furtive, and, as though he either resented the question or was annoyed with himself for exposing the wound, he pulled the peak of his cap down. "It's nothing," he replied shortly. "Just a bit of a graze, and it has nearly healed."

Perceiving her error in alluding to what was probably the result of some youthful escapade, Mavis accepted the explanation and took the hand he offered to help her down the uneven slope. To change the awkward topic of conversation she inquired if Mr. Clegg had returned from London. The innocent query provoked a fit of hoarse laughter.

"The day before yesterday," he was only away one night," the reactor soon explained when his uncanny meriment was exhausted. "It is too funny for words, Miss Comlyn—old sobersides Clegg going on a racket to town. Without getting leave from the mater, too. She gave him a rare dressing down in the vestry last night before evening service."

"It must have been something very serious to make Mr. Clegg kick over the traces like that," Mavis could not resist a smile.

"Something he thought was serious anyhow," said the boy, beginning to laugh again, but more quietly—in a sort of chuckle. "These bachelor curates, I've heard the mater say, are a frightful handful."

The girl breathed a sigh for the victim of Mrs. Burbury's spiteful tyranny. The idea of Laurence Clegg, "the plaster saint," as her sored father called the hard-working curate, going to London for discreditable purposes was preposterous. To describe the quiet, plodding little man as "a frightful handful," was simply ridiculous.

It will be observed, if you please, that Mavis Comlyn was prepared to make every allowance for the man she did not love, while to poor dervish Tony, on whom her breaking heart was set, she would not accord the benefit of the doubt in similar conditions where his private conduct was at stake. Such is the way of women.

"Here we are at the foot of the tailings," said Tom presently. "I am going to walk part of the way home with you Miss Comlyn. But first let's have a look into this shed. I've got a reason."

He made for the hut from which Professor Zimbalist had answered Jasper Morgan's hail a week ago. Like the other ruined structures it was windowless, but it differed from them in having a fairly sound roof. The segment of a broken door still hung on its hinges. Tom peered into the dim interior while Mavis looked over his shoulder, and then they both had to stifle their astonishment.

Coming on his back and breathing heavily was a most unmistakable tramp, his dirty rags all dishevelled and showing the brown tan on his chest and arms. The two intruders would have withdrawn, but it was too late. The scarecrow sat up and blinked at them, a pair of baleful eyes gleaming from under the matted brows.

"Ho, ho! young master and pretty miss," was their husky welcome. "In the hupper tucks in which I was raised 'twas't usual to disturb gentlemen in the bedroom of his 'otel. Lucky I'm a good natured chap, or I'd ring for the night watchman to and you over to the polis. Or, more likely, I'd chuck you out myself."

"Come away, Tom," whispered Mavis. "He looks dangerous. I am frightened. We are a mile from help, remember."

(To Be Continued.)

## Easy Way to Wax Flowers

If Left in Sunshine Colors Will Fade

Where flowers or parts of plants are required for mounting in cases with birds, or butterflies, the following plan is to be recommended. Several ordinary flower pots should be secured and, where long stalked blossoms are to be treated, big ones are the best. Then a quantity of sand will be needed. This should be quite clean. Keep on washing it until there is nothing left save the quartz crystals of which pure sand is composed. Then dry it either in the sun or in an oven, make it thoroughly hot, take a lump of candle wax about as big as the top of one's thumb, and put this into the hot sand, stirring the melting wax around with a stick. When cool the sand will be ready for use.

The flowers for preserving may be of almost any kind. The brighter the color the better; white blossoms come out a yellow shade after being treated and, on this account, are the least satisfactory. See that the petals are free from any moisture, and the more freshly gathered they are the better.

A layer of sand should be put into the bottom of each of the pots. Then into this, stick the stalks of the blossoms. Fill in more sand, taking care to arrange any foliage as you go along. When the sand reaches the level of the flowers, much can be done to preserve the shape of the blossoms by pouring little lots of sand into the different parts. When the flowers are completely buried in the sand the pots are removed to a warm dry place, and should remain thus about a fortnight.

At the end of this time tip the sand from the pots. Care should be exercised as, until the flowers have been exposed to air for a little while, they are apt to be rather brittle. They are found on examination to be beautifully preserved not only in form, but also to a considerable extent in their color. Flowers preserved in this way will last indefinitely and are useful for any decorative purpose. They should not remain in direct sunshine for any length of time or the colors will be likely to fade.

## Take Good Care Of Stored Crops

Apples and Vegetables Lost Last Winter Through Improper Storage

A statement by the Canada food board calls attention to the serious loss in foodstuffs which occurred last winter, particularly apples, potatoes and vegetables, through lack of proper precautions being taken to guard against frost and bad ventilation through improper storage.

It is desirous, the board states, that farmers, dealers and householders should pay strict attention to the condition of crop going into storage this winter.

First of all, the statement continues, "they should see that the cellar, building or pit is frostproof, and the ventilation is adequate to prevent heating and to insure the keeping qualities of the produce, and that only specimens free from disease or rot, and as far as possible from dampness, are stored."

### Felt Qualified

Merchant—I want a married man for this position.  
Applicant—I think I would suit, sir. I am not married, but I'm naturally of a meek, submissive disposition.—Bystander.

## \$1,000 Reward!!

FOR A CASE OF INCURABLE CONSTIPATION

To any person who cannot be cured of Constipation by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid.

No medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvellous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief instantly follows their use. That blinding headache goes forever, that feverish feeling in the skin is soothed away, bilious fits and stomach disorders are stopped.

Don't be nervous about using Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are mild enough for a child to use, yet certain and effective in action in the most chronic cases. Get a 25c box today; they bring and keep robust good health.

## Mail Coach O.namental As Well as Useful

First One Started From Bristol in 1784 and Inaugurated Great Reform

The story of the development of the postal service—from the ancient days when first oral and then written communications were conveyed by messenger on foot or horse, down through the ages which brought the postboy on regular trips, the mail coach, the pony express, and the steamboat and railroad postal service to the present day when the United States government is using airplanes to carry letters in the east—is a record of human progress.

Entire books are devoted to each phase of this remarkable development, which was the first and, therefore, relatively the most important model of "annihilating distance," the achievement of which has been coincidental with the progress of civilization. Of some of the phases, the pony express, for example, whole libraries might be assembled by a collector.

No one of the steps taken in building up the world's postal service is quite so picturesque, however, as that marked by the institution of the stage coach in Great Britain. Literature abounds in instances of its utilization as background, foreground or pivot of many widely varying and interesting plots. Dickens had few more useful vehicles. The postilion is an outstanding character of the Victorian period. The stage coach figures in history, as well, and of its utilitarian features a writer in the Christian Science Monitor points out:

The first mail coach, which started from Bristol in 1784, inaugurated an important reform in the postal service, a reform brought about by John Palmer, proprietor of the Bath Theatre. That the mail system, up to the advent of coaches, had left much to be desired, may be gathered from a letter of Palmer to William Pitt.

"Instead of being the swiftest means of communication, as it should be," wrote Palmer, "the post is the slowest in the country. Besides it is unreliable, is shown by the frequent loss of letters, to the great inconvenience of the public."

The experiment that, through Palmer's efforts, was made with coaches proved successful beyond all anticipation. Other countries adopted the British innovation, and soon the highways of all Europe resounded to the rattling of the wheels, and reports of the postilion's skillful flung lash and the merry flourish of the posthorn. Eighteenth and early nineteenth century pictures convince us that the mail coach had one advantage over the devices of steam and electricity that have replaced it; it was ornamental as well as useful. The green fields and hedgerows of Kent and Surrey must miss the cheery apparition of the bright painted coach with its sturdy, smart trotting pair, and undoubtedly were grateful to the American horseman who had the graceful whim to revive the old tradition.

The postilion, too, no longer "the careless fellow of no character" upon whom the honest Palmer frowned, but a personage of great dignity and no little pleased with himself, fitted admirably into the ornamental scheme of the mail coach. With his queue and cocked hat, his natty short riding coat of blue with scarlet collar and revers, his great boots, the shining brass horn slung across his chest, the eighteenth century position was indeed a "picture." It seems that applicants for the position must not only be brave and of good character, proficient in the management of coach and four, but that it was equally important that they be virtuous with whip and horn. In an old record one finds that positions risk dismissal unless they "blow diligently and well." Coaching regulation ordained that horns should be blown upon leaving, passing tollgates, city gates and hostleries, and upon arrival.

### A Good Example

They have a decided way in France of dealing with profiteering trades people, especially those who impose upon British and United States troops. An officer says that the other day four of his men went into a grocer's shop in a little French town and were compelled to pay most exorbitant prices for their purchases. They went and complained to the mayor, who told them on the next occasion they purchased anything at the shop to insist upon a bill. The next day they returned to the grocer's, who charged them \$2.25 for a tin of lobster, \$1.10 for a tin of sardines, and \$2.25 for a dozen eggs. He gave them a bill, which they immediately took to the mayor. The latter had the grocer brought before him, imposed a fine of \$100, and closed his shop for a month!

## Vast Importance Of Signal Service

Must Maintain Uninterrupted Communication Between Infantry and Artillery

Fighting a battle is as much a concentrated business as a Christmas mail order service. Every department must function or the whole will fall to pieces. Before a shot is fired, the work of the general staff is completed. Many days and nights have been employed in preparation, and it is only when the battle starts that its members can lean back in their chairs and take a moment of ease. They have done their part; the execution of the plan is left to others.

During the progress of the battle a tremendous strain is thrown on signallers, who must keep all units in close touch with their headquarters; the brigades with the divisions, these latter with the corps headquarters, and so on. Nor is this all. They must maintain uninterrupted the all-important liaison between the infantry and the artillery. A loss of communication at a critical moment is a sacrifice of many lives.

The preparatory work of signallers, too, is extremely exacting. As the intelligence is the eyes, so signallers are the ears of the general staff. A good illustration is furnished by the record of operations established by the Canadian signal service on Sunday, Sept. 10, when preparations were completing for the assault next morning on the famous Queant-Drocourt line. On that day 7,811 telegraph messages and despatches were handled, to say nothing of the corps telephone service, 2,440 being by dispatch riders and the balance by land wires or wireless.

The Canadian signal service in France is administered by the assistant director of army signals, who is directly under the orders of the corps commander, and is technical adviser to the latter on questions of inter-communication. He is responsible for the organization and efficiency of the signal communications in the corps area. This includes the co-ordination of the divisional and artillery communications and the personnel employed thereon. The corps signal company is responsible for communications with flanking corps divisions and heavy artillery; for the construction and maintenance of all air routes in the corps for the use of the artillery divisions, flying corps, balloon sections, anti aircraft, tramways, and to all corps and army troops, ammunition dumps, and supply depots. Similarly, divisional signal companies look after all communications in their sector.

The companies are roughly divided into the following branches: Telephone and telegraph, wireless telegraphy, interception and policing sections, visual signally sections, airline section, cable sections (these cables have to be laid six feet under ground in the shell area) under cycle despatch rider sections, portable electric light and accumulator sections, pigeon service, and messenger dog service.

The work of a despatch rider, especially in the winter or in the forward area, is a hazardous one. He is exposed to the hazards of bad roads and shellfire. During the recent battles the clouds of dust made of these men, picking their way through crowded traffic, flour-white figures from head to foot. When an advance is made over a trench system where roads have been obliterated it becomes necessary to attach mounted men to the signal companies to assist in the delivery of despatches.

There is a large staff of telegraph operators, both on the land and wireless, and these have been recruited from the pick of the profession in Canada, from the news agency staff, telegraph companies and broker offices. They "carry on" under very difficult positions, frequently exposed to shell fire and night bombing raids. Even more hazardous is the work of the cable linemen who construct and repair wires under fire, and these suffer many casualties.

The messenger dog service is still in the experimental stage. A half section of eight men and twenty-four dogs is being formed at the present time.

## The Bat is Found Everywhere

Most Species of These Curious Animals Appear Only at Night

As a group bats are of world wide distribution except in the inhospitable polar regions. They are real mammals and present an extraordinary variation in size, from tiny little creatures, almost as small and fragile as butterflies, to the huge fruit bats, with a spread of wings like that of a wild goose.

The heads of bats are strangely sculptured, some being smoothly contoured and shaped like those of little foxes; others appear like miniature bulldogs; and still others have curious cartilaginous nose leaves upright on the muzzle. Some have the entire face molded into a hideous mask repulsive to look upon.

Their habits are equally varied to meet special conditions. Some are caters of fruit alone; others feed solely upon insects, while others bite other mammals, including man, for the purpose of drinking the coagulating blood, upon which they subsist. All are nocturnal, but some appear late in the afternoon, before the sun sets. Most species, however, wait until the shades of night have covered the earth.

Throughout the world the majority of the species of bats feed upon insects, but there are many fruit eaters. The teeming insects and plant life of the tropics afford a never failing food supply and the centre of abundance of these animals is found there. In some localities between 20 and 30 kinds of bats exist, with such vast numbers of individuals that the bat population far outnumbers all other kinds of mammals combined.

And alas! it is not true that bats prefer a diet of mosquitoes!

## Growth of Farm Operations In Saskatchewan

Magnificent Progress Being Made in All Branches of Agriculture

The total acreage under wheat in Saskatchewan in 1918 was 9,249,260; oats 4,988,499; barley 699,296; flax 840,957; rye 123,500; peas 4,251; beans 861; buckwheat 1,207; mixed grains 23,449; other grains 27,347; according to figures issued as the result of a joint survey and estimate made by the provincial and Dominion bureau of statistics.

In root crops there were: Potatoes 59,793 acres; turnips 5,622; mangolds 1,806; other roots 2,332. In feed crops there were in corn 11,186 acres; hay 315,117 acres, and pasture 933,862; alfalfa 6,943, and other crops 40,504.

The total summerfallow was 4,060,801 acres and new breaking 614,980. This gives a total acreage under cultivation of 22,016,139.

The total number of horses in the province is now 1,000,076; cattle 1,279,331; sheep 134,177; swine 521,240; poultry 8,000,369.

Not only in crop acreages is a remarkable increase shown, but the figures on livestock also show a most satisfactory increase, clearly indicating that while grain is still the chief source of income the farmer is turning his attention more to mixed farming than ever before.

The bureau of statistics of the provincial department of agriculture, in co-operation with the Dominion bureau of statistics have now completed their final estimates of crop acreage and livestock in Saskatchewan. The method adopted to obtain these returns was the same as followed last year, viz.: cards containing questions relating to grain crops and livestock were sent to teachers in rural school districts, who, in turn, handed them to the scholars, with the request that they ask their parents to answer the questions. In all 100,000 cards were distributed and about 50 per cent. were returned to the bureau of statistics. These cards were then arranged into crop districts and forwarded to Ottawa for compilation, and the foregoing estimates, after having been checked from the census returns of 1916 and by the provincial bureau of statistics are believed to be as nearly correct as it is possible to obtain by voluntary co-operation of the farmers of the province.

Several interesting comparisons are to be noted in these returns. The acreage under wheat has been increased from 8,273,253 acres in 1917 to 9,249,260 acres seeded this year, an increase of almost 1,000,000. In view of the fact that labor shortage has been most acute for the last two years this large increase speaks well for the way in which the farmers responded to the call for greater production. Nor have their efforts stopped during this year as the figures for new breaking testify, a total of 614,980 acres of prairie having been broken during the past season as against 431,698 acres in 1917, and had the season been more favorable for plowing, doubtless this amount would have been greatly increased. Unfortunately, the unusually dry weather experienced in June (the month that breaking is done) prevented many farmers doing as much as they intended.

It will be observed that rye is becoming more and more a standard crop each year. A few years ago the amount could hardly be estimated, but this year it is estimated no less than 123,500 acres have been seeded to this valuable cereal.

**Fitting Names for Germans**  
Speaking about the disappearance of such unsavory English names as Felon, Milkson, Poorflesh, Sourale, etc., the German doesn't worry about such trifles, but goes along calmly under the most hideous of labels. According to Henry de Halskalle ("The German Woman and Her Master") the following weird names are commonly current in Bocheland: Scoundrel, Porridgebelly, Squint, Buglife, Littlebeast, Liversausage, Effervescentweather. Considering that the great Wilhelm himself grunts along contentedly under the very suggestive title of Hohenzollern ("Hightaxer") the submissiveness of his worm-like subjects need amaze nobody.

## Are Perfectly Contented

Two Hundred Laborers Who Work Without Pay

In a large surveying instrument factory in Hoboken, New Jersey, there is a colony of two hundred workmen who never receive wages. Yet they are perfectly contented. They toil from early in the morning till late at night—and their only recompense is a house fly or two apiece during the day. They are spiders—large, black energetic spiders—and they comprise probably the most indispensable part of the entire working force. It is their duty to spin the thread that is used for cross hairs in surveying instruments. During the two months of the year when they work they produce thousands of yards of the almost invisible but invaluable fibre.

Spider web is the only material that can be used successfully for cross hairs in surveyors' telescopes. Human hair has been tried, but when magnified by the powerful lenses it has the general appearance of a mammoth dirty glass pillar; for human hair is transparent, and it is almost too large for this delicate purpose. Platinum wire, newly drawn, is the best substitute for spider web, but it is too brittle. Spider web is not only small and tough, but it is very elastic.

The spider colony works only during August and September. A strike among them may sound amusing to the reader, but it is a serious matter. For the purpose of urging the little workmen to their tasks four girls, trained to expertness in their unusual duties, are employed; it is their task to coax the spiders to work whenever they shows signs of reluctance.

Coaxing the spiders really means irritating them. The girl places one on her hand and pats or taps it until it jumps toward the ground, leaving one end of its thread behind. Before the spider can reach the ground the girl quickly attaches the thread to a wire, whirling frame, which she revolves in her hands. As the spider struggles to reach the ground she continues to wind, and in that way sometimes gets several hundred feet of thread from a single spider.

The factory maintains a large cage for its spiders, and feeds them on succulent New Jersey house flies. During the fall and early winter the spiders usually die; and so an entirely new colony must be recruited each spring. For selecting the spiders the company employs a number of boys, to whom it gives a course of instruction so they will know the right variety of spider to select. Not every spider will do. Only the sleek, black fellow that spins a strong, round thread is desired. The boys search barns, meadows and marshes—the usual haunts of the notorious New Jersey mosquito—for the spiders' lairs, and by early summer the spider house is usually full.

## Rebuilding of Lens

First Task Is Putting of Mines in Working Order

M. Basly, deputy and mayor of Lens, in a statement to Le Petit Parisien declared that the first task to be undertaken is the putting of the mines in working order. It is an enormous task, he says, for the Germans have flooded them all and it will be probably some years before the district is completely re-established.

The government have already agreed to advance 2,000,000 francs toward defraying the initial expenses of three large coal companies, who hope to begin operations shortly in spite of the difficulties of labor and material. The housing problem has also to be considered, for the Germans have razed the town and surrounding villages to the ground and blown up the entire quarters in order to construct trenches. M. Basly expresses warm gratitude to the heroic British army who drove the enemy from his town.

## The Trouble

"I admit that I should like to marry."

"Well, why don't you? Can't you find a wife?"

"Oh, yes, but no suitable father-in-law."

## The Butter Shortage

Canada Food Board Asked to Take Steps to Relieve the Condition

Great Britain and her allies have been short of butter for several months, and the Canada food board has been asked to take steps to relieve the condition which has borne heavily upon the people of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. The pressure upon cargo space has been heavier than ever, since the United States has entered the war, and began moving her troops across the Atlantic. Ships are needed for soldiers and munitions of war, as well as for food stuffs. The main staple food stuffs naturally receive the first consideration.

Today in Great Britain one-half pound butter or margarine per month per person, is all that the supply allows, as compared to the creamery butter consumption of two pounds per person, per month, in Canada.

The Canadian government on the recommendation of the minister of agriculture and the Canada food board, at the request of the British ministry of food for increased shipments, has commandeered all the creamery butter made between September 30th and November 9th, inclusive, in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec for export to Great Britain and allies.

This does not mean, however, that Canadians need be panic-stricken, nor does it mean that there is the least justification for hoarding or profiteering. There are in store, unaffected by this commandeering order, 20,000,000 pounds of creamery butter made before September 30. Dairy butter is not affected by the order.

The average cost to cold storage companies of butter now in store is about 44½ cents a pound. The profits for storage companies selling to wholesalers are limited by the Canada food board order No. 45 of June 5th, to 4 per cent, and of wholesalers selling to retailers to 10 per cent, over cost delivered to warehouse.

The present supply of creamery butter in storage, together with dairy butter produced during the next six weeks, will be quite sufficient to fill the ordinary demands of the Canadian public.

## Hogs That Topped The Chicago Market

Saskatchewan Farmer Shows Manner in Which He Prepares Hogs for Market

In the following letter, which was written to the Farmer's Advocate, a weekly agricultural paper published at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. V. C. Thomas, a Saskatchewan farmer, shows briefly the manner in which he prepares his hogs for market and the wonderful success he has therefrom.

"I like to take hogs that have good bone and weigh 125 to 160 pounds for feeding for market. I have a closed yard 64 feet square with a cattle shed closed in for a nest."

"I have a granary for chop in one corner and a well outside the fence, so that there is a minimum of labor in getting the feed and water to them."

"I use barley and oat chop, half and half. I give them all the fresh water they will drink before feeding, and feed them chop three times a day, starting in gradually and gaining up on the feed until they get all they will clean up before the next feed. I sold my hogs last year on December 6 at \$15.20 f.o.b. car at an average weight of 224 pounds. They were sold on the Chicago market on December 13th, and brought a premium over anything else in the yards that day, and there was very little or no shrinkage in shipping. These hogs were a cross between Berkshire sows and a purchased Duroc Jersey boar, and were 225 days old when sold."

"I think that this speaks well for Canadian Western hogs when they get a premium over corn-fed hogs, on a market the size of Chicago."

## Her Happiest Days

The other day a lady confided to us that the happiest days of her life were spent during the three years that she was eighteen.—Boston Transcript.

**MURINE Granulated Eyelids**  
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sand, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.  
"Your Eyes Smiling, Just Eye Comfort"  
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggists or by Mail, Write for Free Booklet to: Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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Household Roll  
Keeps food fresh  
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Look for this Card at your Dealers  
Para-Sani Wrapper is strong paper, heavily waxed, and comes in a handsome oak Roller-Box. It is better and cheaper than waxed paper in sheets.  
Para-Sani keeps bread, cheese, cakes, butter and meat fresh and free from contamination. Para-Sani will save many times its cost by preventing waste. Ask your Dealer.  
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1 lb. Roll without Box.....	.90





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Refrigerators  
Better and cheaper  
than Soap.



### New Troops Are Doing Admirably

Welcomed Warmly as Comrades by  
Veterans, Who Say They  
Are Fine

In a cable to the director of public information at Ottawa, Fred. James, official correspondent of the Canadian overseas forces in France, pays high tribute to the men popularly termed "new troops."

These men, he states, absorb the spirit of pride and the splendid morale radiated by the corps from the moment of their arrival. Mr. James cables:

"They received their first baptism of fire at Amiens, and have been prominent in all the recent terrible fighting, and have contributed their share to the success of the cause."

"They are warmly welcomed as comrades in arms by veterans, who declare the new men to be fine."

"They stop at nothing," the older soldiers declare, "and will follow anywhere through thick and thin. And they are staying in the game without grumbling."

"Among those who have been awarded decorations or recommended for such are the names of many who left Canada this year, arriving in France since May."

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

### Marshal Foch's Baton

The mar's baton presented to Marshal Foch by the president of the French Republic is a very beautiful and elaborate affair. The staff, upon a rich olive velvet ground, bears thirty chased gold stars. On one of the ends, also of chased gold, are engraved the marshal's name and the date of his appointment; the other bears the traditional device of French marshals: "Terro bellis decus pacis." It is a superb work of art.

### Butter for Siberia

A shipment of Saskatchewan butter is on its way to Siberia, having been bought by the militia department for the use of the Siberian force. It comprises two carloads and is the first shipment of butter to Russia ever made from this province.



The Little Doctor always ready—always on hand to relieve kidney and bladder troubles, and help nature purify the blood.

The National Pure & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

### The Dominion's Natural Resources

Potential Wealth of Canada Brought to Attention of the Royal Geographical Society

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the Hon. Arthur Meighen read a paper on "The Natural Resources of Canada." His audience comprised most of those public men who take a lively interest in the greater Britain overseas, and the close attention with which the speaker was followed seemed to promise gratifying results later on. Any man who is privileged to address the members of England's premier body of geographers is certain of a distinguished and influential audience.

While little that the minister of the interior said would strike any Canadian possessed of average information as new, it may have been quite otherwise under the circumstances of its delivery. If so it served an excellent purpose. Our natural resources are great; that we know; the next step is to see that those who may help develop these resources also realize their importance.

He spoke of the tremendous mountain ranges, not forgetting to mention that Mount Logan, in the St. Elias range of the Yukon, towers to 19,539 feet; of the great waterways; the lakes, almost seas, and of the 600,000,000 acres of forest. Our coal reserve is placed by Mr. Meighen at 1,234,000,000,000 tons, or equal to seven-tenths of all the known coal deposits under the British flag, of which the Canadian reserve in Alberta is thought to hold four-fifths. Happy Alberta!

It appears we have, according to the latest census, enough caribou roaming the so-called barren lands to feed the allied nations for years.

Dr. W. Miller, provincial geologist for Ontario, spoke at some length on the mineral resources of the Dominion, but unfortunately, his remarks, owing to an oversight, could not be reproduced with those of Mr. Meighen. The latter, seeing that a better authority was to deal with them, did little more than touch upon our nickel, copper, lead, gold, and other stores.

Many realize that, hitherto, settlement has made far greater strides in an east and west line than from south to north. In fact, Canada, so far as settlement is concerned, resembles somewhat a long, straggling street. From Halifax to Vancouver, and from Vancouver to Halifax, the traveller faces the setting or the rising sun—never the pole star. Yet, as Mr. Meighen intimated, our aim should be to add depth to our occupation, and to enter into and fully possess the wonderful heritage this Dominion was intended to be. It has always been a tradition that the "up north" was practically uninhabitable, but those who have tried it, who know it best, do not say so. Spring comes almost as soon on the Peace as on the St. Lawrence, and earlier, perhaps, in northern British Columbia than in Manitoba. Remoteness can be overcome; severity of climate was never much more than a bogey conjured up by the timid.

**Dragged Down by Asthma.** The man or woman who is continually subject to asthma is unfitted for his or her life's work. Strength departs and energy is taken away until life becomes a dreary existence. And yet this is needless. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought a great change to many of sufferers. It relieves the restricted air tubes and guards against future trouble. Try it.

### Pigmy Elephants

Considered a Most Important Zoological Discovery

Two specimens of a hitherto unknown species of elephant, a real dwarf variety, have been captured in Africa and were recently taken to England. This is considered a most important zoological discovery, comparable with that of the okapi in the Congo forest several years ago. These pigmy elephants grow to be 5½ or 6 feet high; that is, half the height of the shoulder of an ordinary African elephant. The tusks of the two dwarf elephants now in England are very dark, and display evidence of wear and tear and of exposure to a wet or muddy habitat. They are abnormally small. Those of the female weigh about 1 pound each, and those of the male 3½ pounds each, compared with 110 pounds as the weight of one tusk of a grown African bull elephant.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

### Canada Placed On Butter Allowance

Urgently Asked to Increase Shipments

At the instance of the Canadian food board the government has passed an order in council by which, on behalf of Great Britain, it takes over the output of creamery butter from Sept. 30 to Nov. 9. In the course of the official announcement it is stated that "the reason for this action is that Great Britain and her allies need Canadian creamery butter. The British ministry of food urgently asks Canada to increase her shipments of creamery butter. One half pound of butter or oleomargarine per month per person is the allowance in Great Britain today. The order in council puts Canadian consumers on a creamery butter allowance of two pounds per person per month as compared with the half pound allowance of Great Britain. For months Great Britain and her allies have been short of butter and this condition bids fair to continue, as Atlantic tonnage is needed for transporting troops and supplies. Foodstuffs in Canada for export must be assembled at ocean ports to take advantage of space whenever offered."



### Dogs' Wool

Is Sterilized and Cleaned Before Spinning

The spinning of dogs' wool has proved a success, and several offices have been opened in London to receive and prepare the combings. The Ladies' Kennel Association, Belfast Chambers, Beak street, Regent street, W., receive the wool, sterilize it and clean it, after which it is sent to the central work rooms for spinning. The wool from Pekinese and collies is especially beautiful; the old grey sheep dog is also responsible for delightful knitted jackets that stand no end of wear and launder beautifully. All soft haired dogs yield lovely wool and the hair from wire haired dogs is used to stuff pillows for the wounded. The Countess of Gosford, Royal Academy, Piccadilly, W., has charge of this industry.

### GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The Fall weather is the most severe season of the year for colds; one day is warm, the next is wet and cold and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent cold or if it does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Red Cross Donations

Saskatchewan Contributions Amount to Nearly as Much as All the Rest of Dominion

The province of Saskatchewan leads Canada in Red Cross donations for the year ending September 30 last, according to word just received from Canadian headquarters. Saskatchewan raised \$1,133,000, the only province in Canada to reach the million dollar mark. Saskatchewan raised this amount as compared with only \$1,652,000 for all the rest of the Dominion combined. The figures by provinces are as follows:

British Columbia	\$115,000
Alberta	234,500
Saskatchewan	1,133,000
Manitoba	145,000
Quebec	155,000
New Brunswick	15,500
Nova Scotia	11,000
Prince Edward Island	12,500
Ontario	871,000
Total	\$2,785,000

### Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonic known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

Dr. J. C. HENCK & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

All Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Visiting Cards" at the North Pole

The silk flag which M. Amundsen is taking with him to plant at the North Pole—"If the opportunity presents itself" (says the London Observer)—will be used, of course, for purely formal purposes, for the rights of the first comer belong to the United States, whose Stars and Stripes were planted there by Commander Peary on April 6, 1909. Naturally, every nation which achieves either Pole is anxious to leave a visiting card. When Scott reached the South Pole on January 17, 1912, he planted the Union Jack at a spot half a mile from the Norwegian flag which Amundsen had placed there some months earlier.



Known from Coast to Coast  
R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED  
TORONTO CANADA

### When Pigskin is Pigskin

Leatherwork Made From This Skin Nearly Indestructible

Probably you have some time or other in your life bought a pair of pigskin leggings or putties. How do you know they are pigskin? As a matter of fact there is no leather in the world just like pigskin in wearing quality. A saddle, a holster, or a pair of putties made of this homely material will come pretty near proving indestructible.

There is one easy way by which you can always tell pigskin. Examine it closely and you will find that the little black spots on the outside of the hide are always located in groups of three. The whole surface will look speckled, but these specks will be there in groups of three, always and without fail, in any hide once worn by a porker.

Another part of the test is to look at the grain side of the hide. You will find here that there are holes all the way through. As a matter of fact, the bristles of the hog grow entirely through the skin, and are nourished not by the skin itself but by the fatty tissues of the animal.

**The Friend of All Sufferers.**—Like to the shadow of a rock in a weary land is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever required for.

### Adam and Eve Were Prussians

Sort of Religion Preached in Hun Churches

"Only yesterday our pastor was explaining in a convincing manner that Adam and Eve were Prussians. That is easy to understand, for in the Bible it is written that our German God has created us according to His own image."

The writer, the daughter of a government architect in Germany, goes on: "If, therefore, all men have descended from a Prussian Adam and from his wife, there should only exist Prussians, or at least Germans, and everything that grows and exists should belong to us. That is why our device is 'God with us and Germany over all!'"

"Is it not shameful that other peoples who have no right to exist on this earth, should wish to reduce our inheritance? We are the divine fruit and all others are but weeds. That is why our great emperor, representing God on earth, has decided to put an end to all these injustices and to exterminate the weeds."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

### Cambrai Has a Long History

Until Recent Times Was Fortress of Considerable Strength

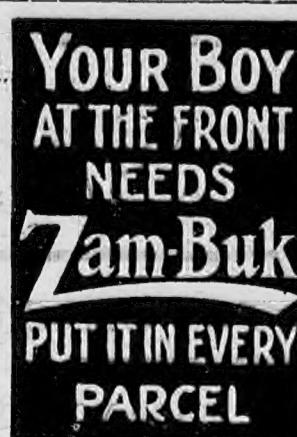
The little town of Cambrai, which climbs up the slope on the eastern bank of the Scheldt at one end of the St. Quentin canal, some 14 miles northeast of Bapaume, was for the greater part of its history, and until quite recent times, a fortress of considerable strength. It was, indeed, Charlemagne who first built walls around it, and thence onward it figures prominently in the history of northern France as a place "forever in dispute." When the battle was not laid between rival princes at home, or when Cambrai was not beset by foreign invaders it was the scene of the most violent hostilities between the Bishop of Cambrai and his supporters on the one hand and the citizens on the other. The sturdy inhabitants, after keeping up the struggle intermittently for some three hundred years, finally, in the twelfth century, achieved their independence and wrested rights and privileges from the great church dignitary who ruled over them, which ever afterward they jealously guarded.

There always seems to have been a town hereabouts. As in the case of most ancient towns, the site is an old one. Cambrai was Cambaracum in the days when Caesar "overcame the Nervii," and Cambaracum was an ancient Nervian town which finds mention in the Antonine Itinerary.

And so since the time that the legions of the great Caesar took it, down past the time that Charlemagne fortified it, right through to the present day Cambrai, as has been said, has moved in and out of French history. Most of its entrances and exits have been warlike ones, yet Cambrai, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and for long afterward, was noted as a place of trade and affairs. The town indeed gave its name to that fine linen, produced here in such abundance in the fifteenth century, which in England came to be held in high regard under the name of cambrie, but in France as batiste after the name of its inventor, one Baptiste, whose statue still stands on the "Esplanade."

It is some time now since Cambrai decided that its fighting days were all behind it, or at any rate that its fortifications were not of much value, and proceeded to raze them, and the outbreak of the present great struggle found the little city on the banks of the Scheldt an open town. The fortifications with which it was formerly surrounded, and for the most part been demolished. The fosses had been filled in and the ramparts, in part, leveled to make way, as the suburbs extended, for avenues stretching out on all sides. The chief survivals of this energetic demolition are the huge square citadel, which still rises to the east of the town, the chateau de Selles and such gates as the Porte Notre Dame and the Porte Robert.

Powdered putty has been invented that can be colored as desired and mixed with water when it is to be used.



### Hun Heartlessness

Survivors Left to Perish Among Wreckage of Torpedoed Steamer

The captain of the Swedish steamer Helge, which was recently torpedoed in the English channel, only four out of a crew of 17 being saved, says that the German submarine commander displayed incredible heartlessness.

The French steamer was first torpedoed without warning and sank in a few minutes. The Helge was then torpedoed, breaking in two, the survivors clung to the wreckage, but the submarine came up and asked the name and nationality of the steamer. The survivors appealed for help, but the crew of the submarine replied: "Help yourselves."

The survivors spent 24 hours in the water, enduring terrible hardships, before a French mine sweeper picked them up.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ, Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING, Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

### To the Point

Subbubs was helping load up the van, as they were moving, when a very grimy old junkman came along. "Is there anything you don't need that I might take?" asked the grimy one.

"Yes," snapped Subbubs "a bath."

### Saving the Waste of War

Every Man Does His Bit in Salvage Line

On the battle front the palmy days of plenty are gone.

What was once thrown broadside round the country in wasteful quantities, and left to rot or disappear in the verdure of fair France, is now carefully picked up and carted off to the salvage dump. Clothing, ammunition, empty tins, fat—in fact, everything which may still be made useful—is collected at the various dumping grounds, where it is sorted, packed in suitable bundles, and despatched to the bases to be utilized in manufactures of all kinds.

Nowadays every man is exhorted individually to do his bit in the salvage line. In addition, parties are engaged specially to reconnoitre the battle area for materials that may be saved and used.

A few figures taken at random from salvage returns may serve to show what diligence and care will save the armies and the nation.

In one week it is estimated that one division saved \$500,000 worth of ammunition and explosives.

In the same week another division saved \$20,000 worth of clothing and kit; another saved \$20,000 odd in rifles and bayonets.

These figures do not by any means represent the highest values recorded in these returns. And when we consider the number of other articles that may be saved in the wake of an army and the number of divisions we have fighting in the various theatres of war, we begin to realize what a tremendous saving "salvage operations" must prove to the army.

### Double Entry Bookkeeping Ancient

It comes as a surprise, very often, to find how far back in the centuries some of the ordinary things of every day life cast their roots. It may not be generally realized that double entry bookkeeping, for instance, adopted in most large businesses of the modern world, originated, or if it did not originate, was practised, among the mercantile communities of Italy in the fifteenth century. An early exponent of the method was a Minorite monk named Luca de Borgo, otherwise Pacioli, who wrote and published a treatise on the subject in Venice in the year 1494, three years before Sebastian Cabot landed in America. The system survives as Luca de Borgo established it, with the exception of the few alterations necessitated by four centuries of commercial evolution.

### Put There for the Purpose

Waiter—"Do you mind if I put your bag out of the way, sir? People coming in are falling over it."

Diner—"You leave it where it is, if nobody falls over it, I shall forget it's there!"

Tobolsk province, Siberia, has an area of 500,000 square miles.

### GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in to get quick, comforting relief

Once you've tried it on that stiff joint, sore muscle, sciatic pain, rheumatic twinge, lame back, you'll find a warm, soothing relief you never thought a liniment could produce. Won't stain the skin, leaves no muss, wastes no time in applying, sure to give quick results. A large bottle means economy. Your own or any other druggist has it. Made in Canada. Get it today.



The Heart of a Piano is the action. Insist on the Otto Higel Piano Action

### Transferring the Bad Luck

A visitor on a British battleship was dining with a group of officers when his fork accidentally struck a glass tumbler. As the glass resounded the officers shouted as one man, "Boche." On asking for an explanation the visitor was told that the ringing of a glass meant bad luck. One officer declared that on one ship he formerly commanded every time a glass was rung a man fell overboard. This is why the officers now cry "Boche" when a table accident occurs, they hoping to transfer their bad luck to the enemy.



### He Cannot Sleep

It isn't the body that craves rest, but the mind.

When you are bodily tired you can usually fall to sleep at the first opportunity.

But when the nerves are irritated by anxiety and worry rest and sleep seem to be impossible.

The mind seems to be most alert, and you are thinking, thinking, thinking—first of one thing and then of another—often matters of little or no importance. But you simply cannot sleep.

Sleeplessness is the most common and often the first indication of a breaking down of the nervous system.

The object of sleep is to allow the body to rebuild tissue and the nerves to recover tone. Sleep is the ideal condition for this process.

If you cannot sleep you worry, and worry breaks down nerve cells at a tremendous rate, so that instead of laying up nerve force for the demands of the day you are using up the reserve.

The nerve centres are sometimes likened to storage batteries. If you continue to consume the nervous energy in reserve, without paying back, these centres become sooner or later depleted, and you find yourself a nervous wreck.

After a sleepless night you get up

feeling tired and lacking in mental energy. Your day's work seems more than you can face, and you become down-hearted and discouraged.

The future is not bright, for you must realize that the natural result is exhausted nerves, paralysis, locomotor ataxia or some form of helplessness.

In Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is found the most natural and the most rational treatment for the nerves imaginable, because this food cure contains the vital substances which go to the building up of the blood and the depleted nerve cells.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does not induce sleep, but it does restore the nervous system, and after you have been using it for a few days you will begin to find yourself resting and sleeping naturally.

A little patience is necessary if your nervous system is greatly exhausted, but you will be encouraged by the benefits obtained to keep up the treatment until the exhausted nerves are fully restored, and you feel the energy and snap which means success and happiness.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box.



# The Busy Store

## Headquarters for Preventatives

The "Spanish Flu" will not likely come your way if you keep yourself dry and wear warm clothing. We can supply you at reasonable prices and a few minutes of your time will convince you.

**V**ESTS, Silk and Wool Mixture.  
Pure Wool.  
Wool and Cotton Mixture.  
**I**NSERTIONS AND LACES.  
Space does not permit us to make the proper display of our well assorted stock.  
**C**ORSETS.  
We are agents for the famous Gossard.  
They lace in front, \$2.50 to \$3.00  
**T**RIMMINGS.  
Soutache Braid, Rik Rask Braid  
and Novelty Braid  
**O**VERALLS. Ladies Overalls are becoming the best sellers we have. For morning wear in the kitchen there is nothing better  
**R**UBBER FOOTWEAR.  
Our stock in this line is Most Complete  
**Y**OUNGSTERS COATS.  
All COLORS. All SIZES

**P**ANTS.  
A beautiful range of Worsted and Tweeds.  
At from \$6.00 and \$8.00  
**E**ACH MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD should  
**A**RM BANDS and all Small Wears a Man Needs  
**C**APS!  
Light Dress and Heavy Work Caps.  
Fur, Fancy and Plain Caps  
**E**VERYTHING —IN— MEN'S WEAR

**Webster Bros.**  
Successors to J. A. Ramsay

CANADA FOOD BOARD LICENSE NO. 8-20780

### NOTICE

**APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY**  
Notice is hereby given that Mr. D. H. BROWN, of this city, has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following land, and also for a survey of the same: That part of the land running between Sec. 1 and Sec. 11, 21, 22, W. 4th N. Any person against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be presented to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.  
Dated at this date, 1918  
M. MINORCE.  
(Caption)

### UNRESERVED Auction Sale

1 Mile West & 2 Miles North OF STANDARD

Introduced by Otto B. Bachwald, of Chimney Hill Spring Farm, Standard.

Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1918 AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

**HORSES, CATTLE, FARM MACHINERY, HARNESS, POULTRY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**

**Horses Comprise**  
7 Head Geldings, weighing from 1200 to 1450 lbs., 5 to 7 years old.  
6 Heavy Mares, 1850 to 1900 lbs., four in foal.  
Team Mares, rising three years old, 2600 lbs.  
2 Yearling two years old, heavy draft kind.  
1 Single Driver.  
1 Beddle Pony.

**Cattle**  
2 Extra choice Holstein Dairy cows, close in.  
1 Good Dairy heifer  
4 Cows, with calves at foot

7 Good Store Pigs, about 100 lbs. each.  
12 Geese  
2 Turkeys  
180 Chickens, mostly Rhode Is.

### land Reels

6 First-class sets Farm Harness  
1 Set Driving Harness  
1 Stock Saddle  
1 Wagon  
1 Hay Rack  
1 set Hologides  
1 Grain Tank and running gear  
1 Rubber-tired Buggy  
2 Gang Pumps  
1 Walking Plow  
1 Van Brunt, single disc Reeler  
4 Section Lawn Mower  
1 J. D. Rider, 3 ft.  
1 McCormick 3-foot Mower  
1 Old Dominion  
1 DeLaval Cream Separator  
1 Churn  
25 Tons of Hay, green feed.  
275 Bushels Oats  
Quantity Potatoes

**TERMS**—Cash for any purchase under \$50; half cash balance, payable Oct. 1, 1919, interest 8 per cent.  
Harness, hay, oats, potatoes and furniture Cash.

### LUNCHEON PROVIDED

**A. LAYZELL, AUCTIONEER,**  
620 Center Street, Calgary Phone E5107.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**REWARD**—Each for information leading to recovery of white brand on right hip with  
D. J. Beagle, Box 10, Gleichen, 1884  
**REWARD**—For recovery of a gay gelding, branded CT on right shoulder, wear out on right shoulder point, white brand on forehead, weight about 1800. Last seen out of Queenstown, Geo. Desjardins, phone 74, Gleichen.  
**REWARD**—Hay gelding, branded J B on left hip. Believed to be in the vicinity of Standard. Reward for recovery, R. J. Burns, Gleichen 9.

**REWARD**—Light bay mare, coming 2 years, half face, hind legs white between pasterns and hock, front legs white up to pastern point, long black mane and tail. Can be seen at Geo. Taylor's corral, Gleichen. 38

**STRAYED**—From R. C. Spiller 11 miles north of Reawney store. 2 black geldings, weight 1200 lbs., white on

face, one lame in left hip, both branded K on hip. Dapple grey, weight 100 lbs., had halter on, branded UJ on hip. 10 reward for information leading to their recovery. Phone 831 Valcar.

**FOUND CAR**—For sale, 1917 model, touring engine, recently overhauled first class shape. \$500, a map at the price. W. W. Winnipeg, post office Namsa.

**IN FOUND**—Roan Heifer, coming 3 years, branded on right side R 18

Red steer coming 2 years old, 2 foot legs white to knees, one horn turned down, no visible brand. N. W. 1/4, 26, 25, W of 4th, E. R. Carson, pound keeper.

**REWARD**—Per head, for information leading to recovery of an Ayshire cow and calf, red cow and calf branded on left side with UJ also readings with same brand. A. L. Williams, Gleichen. 38

**REWARD**—For information of a Billy, raising 8 years, strayed from my place at Blind Creek Spring 1918. Was dark grey but growing lighter in color. Faint B brand on right shoulder. P. T. Housler, Blind Creek.

**Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Davis, who are leaving about Dec. 20, are offering many of their household effects at private sale. Goods can be inspected at the house.**

**FOR SALE**—Young grade. Good blood for stock, also 2 year old gelding. Apply Mrs. A. A. Davis, Box 72, Calgary. 36

**FOR SALE**—Fordson tractor good as new. Cash. Apply N. P. Nelson Box 80, Standard. 34

**REWARD**—For each head of cattle branded N. M. Knight shoulder. Apply to H. M. Shaw & Co. Standard, box 11. 37

**REWARD**—For information leading to recovery of 2-140 brown gelding white face, face up slipped, branded on thigh. John Lysek Palace Hotel, Gleichen. 37

**REWARD**—Grey mare, branded CT on left shoulder; black year old mare cow no brand; bay mare yearling. 20 reward. Nelly John, 404-405, 406-407, 408-409, 410-411, 412-413, 414-415, 416-417, 418-419, 420-421, 422-423, 424-425, 426-427, 428-429, 430-431, 432-433, 434-435, 436-437, 438-439, 440-441, 442-443, 444-445, 446-447, 448-449, 450-451, 452-453, 454-455, 456-457, 458-459, 460-461, 462-463, 464-465, 466-467, 468-469, 470-471, 472-473, 474-475, 476-477, 478-479, 480-481, 482-483, 484-485, 486-487, 488-489, 490-491, 492-493, 494-495, 496-497, 498-499, 500-501, 502-503, 504-505, 506-507, 508-509, 510-511, 512-513, 514-515, 516-517, 518-519, 520-521, 522-523, 524-525, 526-527, 528-529, 530-531, 532-533, 534-535, 536-537, 538-539, 540-541, 542-543, 544-545, 546-547, 548-549, 550-551, 552-553, 554-555, 556-557, 558-559, 560-561, 562-563, 564-565, 566-567, 568-569, 570-571, 572-573, 574-575, 576-577, 578-579, 580-581, 582-583, 584-585, 586-587, 588-589, 590-591, 592-593, 594-595, 596-597, 598-599, 600-601, 602-603, 604-605, 606-607, 608-609, 610-611, 612-613, 614-615, 616-617, 618-619, 620-621, 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